DEBS CASE ARGUMENTS.

The Attorney-General Argues for the Right of the United States to See in Courts of Equity for the Protection of Public Rights-Inter-State Transportation in Law and Fact in the Keeping of the Fed-

WASHINGTON, March 26,-The argument in the Debs case was resumed in the United States Supreme Court to-day. Attorney-General Olney argue? egainst the granting of the writ of habeas corpus. He said in part:

"It has always and universally been conceded that the moment Congress does act upon any matter which is part of the inter-State commerce, from that moment the jurisdiction of the United States becomes absolute and excludes all other authority. Having power to control it. Congress has not permitted the power lie dormant, but has freely exercised it. It is important to note the provisions of several general statutes which cover the whole field of inter-State railread transportation and show most conclusively the purpose of Congress to exclude every other source and form of regulation ex-Statutes declares as follows:

"Every railroad company in the United States whose road is operated by steam, its successors and seigns, is hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road, bonts, bridges, and ferrus, all passengers, troets tovernment suables, mails, freight, and projectly, on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor, and to connect with reads of other States, so as to form con-Umuses lines for the transportation of the same to

* Now, inter-State transportation has been adjudicated to be a subject national in its character, so that it is insusceptible of regulation except on one uniform plan, and so that any failure to regulate by Congress is equivalent to an express declaration that it shall be free and unlist if such would be the effect of failure to

regulate inter-State railroad transportation how infinitely stronger and more conclusive is the positive, decided, and radical action of Congress as shown by the statutes just referred to? They eliminate every possible doubt upon point that inter-State railroad transportation has been taken under the sole charge of the Federal Government, and all interference with it from any other quarter is absolutely excluded. The other quarter is absolutely excluded. The results is the same as if there was an express probability statute on the subject. What Congress probability by necessary implication is as much probabiled as if the probability were concled in explicit language. The principle is elementary and needs only to be stated. It follows, therefore, that, in the summer of 1894 and independently of the act of 1899, there existed legislation by Congress which in legal effect amounted to an express command to abstant from all interruption of inter-State railroad transportation.

"As matter of law, in July, 1894, Federal

stan from hi interruption of inter-State rail-road transportation.

"As matter of inw, in July, 1894, Federal legislation had put inter-State railroad trans-portation into the exclusive keeping of the United States and had prohibited all interfer-ence with it from any quarter. As matter of fact, in July, 1894, inter-State railroad trans-portation was being interfered with in the State of Illinois and the city of Chicago. The inter-ference was on an immense scale. It included all the twenty-one or two railroads centring in Chicago, with their 120,000 miles of track, all whose operations were practically paralyzed. an the twenty-one or two railreads centring in Chicago, with their 120,000 miles of track, all whose operations were practically paralyzed. The interference was not sentimental or brought about by persuasion or cajoiery or even by threats only. It was accompanied with the burning of cars, with the derailment of trains, with the destruction of signal towers and other appliances for the safe operation of trains, with assaults upon passengers and employees, by which many were killed and many more wounded, with howling and excited mobs in full occupation of entire districts, and terrorizing entire communities. It was an interference for which, with all its consequences and incidents, the present petitioners are to the fullest extent responsible, unless it be true that the men can wantonly touch the match to powder and yet be blameless because not rightly remizing the ensuing devestation; unless it be true that men can make vehement appeals for something to be done and yet plead not guilty when their tools and dupes resort to the only means by which that something can be done; unless it be true that those who seek to execute a lot by the only means by which that something can be done; unless it be true that those who seek to the only means by which that something can be done; unless it be true that those who seek to execute a plot by the only means possible, in the open and taking the legal consequences upon their heads, are to be branded as criminals, while those who sit in an office and latch the plot and urge on its consummation are to go unwhipped of justice because of loud-mouthed professions of virtue in general and respect for law and order in particular.

"The duty of relieving inter-State

processions of virtue in general and respect for low and order in particular.

"The duty of relieving inter-State railroad transportation from the fetters the present petitioners and their confiderates were putting upon it at Chicago in the carry days of last July devolved, beyond all question upon the United States. What litting remedles in its courts, then, did the United States have in the summer of 1854? It had, I submit with great confidence, the exact remedy which it did apply for and which the courts did in fact turnish. It had the right to go into the courts of equity, to set out the facts by proper buil, and to ask tent upon those there is the defendants and their confidences is looked by restrained from a wrongful interruption of inter-state railroad to such a wich was working private and Wroughd interruption of inter-State railroad by the sportation which was working private and public interty of the most widespread alorine it it granted in the right to the most widespread alorine it it granted in the mast incontestable grounds. The flow can the most incontestable grounds. The flow can can always resort to its own courts their effectivities which authorize private it on duals to resort to them, and for the same parapass. The United States by the bit in creasion presented a case of equivable cognization of the property of the continual prosecutions and actions for damages were vious madequate, a case involving innumerable prices and great and entirely preparable migratuses the imminent and impending mischeles were were thought the restraining orders of a contract of epity.

by the rently equitable unture of the case the interently equitable unture of the case made by the provenment id being concealed by according to the interest of the interest of the case independent of the case independent of the case independent of the case in detect property interest product. Hereing is not district property interest produced, the last of states, it is claimed, could not be plained in such a bill without express enabling legislation on the part of Congress. But this proposition is I submit, neither sound in principle location of the protest by suit the subject matter of the tradition of the case affected because he is without the private interest in that subject matter. Yet, 4s, retrails interestate railroad transportation. the trast are no wise affected because he is without private interest in tour subject matter. Yet, as regat is litter-State railroad transportation, what is the United States but a trustee found by its relations to the States as well as to individuous to see at law or mequity whenever such suit will sai it the discharge of the trust.

"It follows, there being a body of Federal legislation enacting in substance that inter-State railroad transfortation shall be free, that the Lacutive Department was bound to dear with the Chicago situation of July, 1894, on that basis. It was bound to make that legislation effective by all the instrumentalities at its disposal. It was bound, therefore, to invoke the equity bowers of the courts of the United States, because the facts made a case of equitable cognizance to which equitable remedies were peculiarly applicable. It was bound to do so on all the grounds I have just indicated in execution of the will of Congress as manifested by its legislation; in pursance of the mandate of the Constitution to execute the laws; and in assertion and defence of the public right to free and sutrammelled inter-State railroad transportation.

"The bill brought by the United States at

tion and defence of the public right to free and sutrammelled inter-state railroad transportation.

"The bill brought by the United States at Chicago, if it were absolutely new in principle, should nevertheless be approved and sustained on all the grounds I have just stated. But the principle is old, and there is nothing about it new, except the particular application. I am willing to close sail I have to say with a brief reference to the single case of the United States agt, the American Beil Telephone Company. I have the I hited States bringing its bill for the cancellation of a Patent sileged to have been procured by fraud. The United States had no recumiary interest in the invention, nor had Congress authorized the suit. Therefore it was contended by the ablest counsel in most learned and claborate arguments that the full must be dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The court held otherwise, on the express ground that the United States had the right to sue for the protection of the public rights involved.

The Attorney-General devoted some time to a presentation of the matter of procedure in contempt cases and the power of courts to cortrol it to the last extent, and passed them to consider other objections to the bill in equity in question; that it as hill to enforce pental statutes and to punish for crimes, and that if such bills can be maintained and injunctions thereunded by Mr. C. S. Parrow of Chicago in behalf of the petitioners. Sir. Parrow began by saying that with the closing words of the Attorney-General, the said, hadoverhooked some time of great commercial enterprises, but to the thousands, he might say millions, of working men who were interested in its outcome. The Attorney-General, he said, hadoverhooked some things which, in his opinion, had contributed to the greatness of the nation, and contributed to the greatness of the nation, and contributed to the greatness of the nation and contributed to the greatness of the nation and contributed to the greatness of the nation and contributed to the

of the community: that the arreless of the police power was consmitted to them. It was not his intention to criticize the course of the Attorney-General in this case, which he had seemed to result necessary to defend, but he would say that the imperial sovereign State of illinois had ever stood ready to preserve the public peace and to maintain the public order. When ahe failed to do so, then the United States might be justified in stepping in.

Mr. Darrow said that the contentions made by the Attorney-General as to the method of relief open to the petitioners in this case were not new to himself and associate counsel. They recognized as well as he that errors of the court below could not be currected here; that those could be cured only by appeal in the usual way. They were compelled to adopt the course entered upon if they did not want to see their cilents undergo the punishment imposed, and two or three years afterward have the satisfaction of learning that the court had no legitimate power to impose that punishment. Their position we that the court below had absolutely eral Government - Mr. Darrow's Reply. two or three years afferward have the satisfaction of learning that the court had no legitimate power to impose that punishment. Their position was that the court below had absolutely no jurisdiction over the bill in question, and no power to punish as it had presented to do. Habeas corpus was the only process by which the victims of the court unjustly deprived of their liberty could be released. The United States had no power to maintain the bill under which the contempt proceedings were had. The contention that Congress had authorized such action by the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law was not well taken. In the matter of navigable waters of the United States, Congress had specifically legislated, but no such law in relation to inter-State railroads had ever been passed. This point was supported by several decisions in Federal courts, in none of which did the court take jurisdiction on any other ground than that of the Government's property interest in the subject matter.

The information in the case which was the basis of the contempt proceedings, Mr. Harrow passed the contempt proceedings, Mr. Harrow passed.

take jurisdiction on any other ground than that of the Government's property interest in the subject matter.

The information in the case which was the basis of the contempt proceedings, Mr. Barrow asserted, charged no acts of violence against any of the petitioners, or the performance of any act forbidden by the injunction. Nothing isset forth therein that might not have been performed by any man under the laws of the land. These men were not arrested and punished for violating the terms of the injunction, but because they were believed to be guilty of unlawful acts. For that reason it was contended that the court had acted outside of and beyond its power in sentencing the petitioners.

In concluding, Mr. Darrow said the court might pardon him a few words in relation to his clients. They had been charged with crime, but he repudinted that suggestion. They were not criminals. They might have been misguided; the strike upon which they entered might have been unwise, but they acted from the highest motives that can ever take possession of the human mind.

"When 100,000 men, as this bill charges," he said, "lay down the tools of their trade, not because any right of their own has been invaded or is in peril, but simply because of their fellow workmen, we have no right to say that they are criminals for that. We may not be able to put ourselves in their places; if we could we might feel far differently in regard to their actions; but let us not condemn them unheard who act from the highest and holiett motives."

A COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. Member of a Gang Which Has Its Head-

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 26.-Three counterfeiters came to Elizabeth last Saturday and passed a number of spurious coins upon the merchants. Finally one of the three went into Marks's saloon at 134 Fifth street and got drunk. He spent money freely and gave so many silver that she became suspicious and finally sent for a policeman. Capt. Long of the Second precinct answered the summons in person. He arrested he man, who gave the name of Michael Verbal. When searched at the police station a number of counterfeit fifty-cent and dollar coins were found in his pockets. Several dollars in good coins of smaller denomination, evidently obtained as change for the spurious coins, were also found in Verbal's pockets.

At first Verbal said he had obtained the bad coins in change for a \$10 bill, but the police soon ascertained that their prisoner was lying. and, when examined by detectives from Headquarters, Verbal confessed. He told the detectives that he was a member of a gang of counterfives that he was a member of a gang of counter-fediers and that two companions had come to Elizabeth with him on Saturday. One was George Nengdis, and the other was known among his pais only as "William." Verbal in-formed the authorities that the gang had he headquarters in Brocklyn, and that the planst was located there, but he would not tell in what nart of the city the plant was. The police, when they searched the city for Verbal's comparisons, learned that they had escaped an hour after Verbal was arrested.

learned that they had escaped an hour after Verbal was arrested.

United States secret service men have been aware for some months that an organized gang of counterfeiters were plying their trade in the cities in the vicinity of New York, and have been searching for the gang. They were notified of the capture of Verbal, and are now working on the cline given by the prisoner. It was learned to-night that they have traced the gang in Brooklyn, and expect to capture the leader in a few days. They also have information which, it is said, will lead to the capture of the plant run by the gang as well as the dies and stamps. Verbal was taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead in Newark to-day and turned over to the national authorities. He was committed to await developments in the case. The gang has given the secret service agents great trouble, and Verbal's arrest is considered of great importance.

kreat routile, and verbal's arrest is considered of great importance.

The coins found in Verbal's possession are exceedingly well made, and it would take an expert to detect the difference between them and the granulae coins. Verbal said that he, with the two men who came with him, brought \$100 spurious coin to Elizabeth, and had succeeded in passing all but a few dollars. Verbal passed the colos and turned the proceeds over to one of his pals, who, it is believed, was the the coles and turned the proceeds over the pals, who, it is believed, was the its deposit at the dumps.

THOUGHT SHE HAD A LIZARD. The Autopsy Proved, However, That Mrs.

An autopsy was held yesterday on the body of Mary Rogers of 487 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, the young colored woman alleged to have died from the results of a "spell" laid upon her several years ago, belped on by the ministrations of a white "Vondoo" doctor. It was said by her step-sister and some of the women in the house that the woman had suffered from the spell for years, and that she had been treated by this doctor, who told her that he had taken snakes and lizards out of her. Last Wednesday the woman was taken fil, and Saturday she sent for the "doctor," who on his arrival went into her foom and closed the door behind him. At-ter a wintle he came out, saying he had left a powder for her. That night the woman died. All her friends said that the doctor's charms had killed her. The aptropy, however, showed that she had a tumor, and had had grip be-sides.

that she had a tumor, and had had grip besides.

Dr. Parrett of 851 Fulton street, the alleged "witch" doctor, declared that the powders he gave the woman consisted of bitter aloes and rhubarb. He said he wasn't a doctor, but a nurse, and that he didn't know anything about Voudoos or witches. The woman had known him shout eight years, and had often taken his powders with beneficial effect.

When asked about the witneraft story, he said that Mary had told him that years ago, when she was a girl in Virginia, she was loved by a young man. There was a mulatto girl who loved the young man, and to Leep Mary from having him she put a spell on her, using a glass of milk to do it. Mary was never well afterward, and always thought she had a lizard inside of her.

WHISKEY TRUST AFFAIRS. The Full Report of the Experts Published-Plans of the Receiver.

CHICAGO, March 26. The full report of the experts who have been investigating the financial affairs of the Whiskey Trust, an abstract of which was sent out yesterday, showing a large sum alleged to be due the stockholders on account of a difference in the par valve and the price of stock as purchased by the directors,

price of stock as purchased by the directors, was issued to-day from the printers. It gave little additional light on the affairs of the company, covering, as it does, the period up to March 31, 1802, only.

It is said that the detailed report will show that over \$500,000 was paid out for so-called "statistics." It is charged by the anti-Greenhut crowd that money was expended in loobying at Washington. Mr. Greenhut would not make any statement as to the use of this money. Extensive changes are being planned by the Whiskey Trest in the ownership of its distilleries. It is understood the Reorganization committee will purchase outright a number of distilleries. On the other hand, Receiver McNuita has decided to drop some leases of dismantied properties on April 1. What distilleries will no bought or dropped has not vet been determined, but the income of the trust is expected to be largely increased by this pruning.

The Accident to the City of Para

FORT MONHOE, Va., March 26, The Pacific Mail steamer City of Para, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last for Colon, and arrived here resterday in tow of the steamer Prins Willem IV., broke one of the propeller blades off on Thursday morning last, but went on her journey. At 10 o'clock Friday morning, when about 500 miles out, all the blades trippe off close to the hub. Fortunately the steamer Prins Willem IV. was sighted, and engaged to tow the Para into Hampton Roads. The passent gers suffered no inconvenience from the appli-dent. It is probable that the Para will go to Newport News for repairs.

"Pine's Peak or Bust!" with the duty of maintaining the law and order | Take home the new, popular puzzle: Price 25c. - Adv.

WARING AND THE RUBBISH

PLANS THAT WILL AFFECT HOUSE-HOLDS AND BUSINESS HOUSES.

A Contractor to Experiment on Carting Away Certain Waste for the Salable Matter in It - Informal Proposals for Disinfecting Garbage Invited - Waring's New Patent Is at the Distafectors' Service -The Law that Covers These Matters,

Col. Waring is getting ready to put in force nethods for the disposal of refuse matter of the city that will necessitate changes in the houseold economy of the community and also in the ways of business houses. The new methods are expected also to make a considerable difference in the city's expenses. They concern the disposition of garbage and of refuse matter other than garbage that does not come under the head of ashes or street sweepings.

At noon to-day plans for the consumption of garbage within fifteen miles of the City Hall are to be discussed at Commissioner Waring's office, and beginning on April 1 the utilization of household refuse other than garbage is to be

tried experimentally. On and after that date the employees of the Street Cleaning Department will, by order of Col. Waring, refuse to collect paper, straw, exelsior, boxes, bottles, cans, tobacco stems, tailors' clippings, shoes, rags, mattresses, sofas, easier to throw into the streets or into the garbage and ash cans than to dispose of otherwise. Such matter, however, will be collected by a private contractor, who will deliver it at the dumps. For his compensation he will have the privilege of "trimming the scows," which is now enjoyed by Italians who pay \$18,000 a year the merchantable waste.

At the beginning notices of the new order will be sent to those who are likely to have the most soon to have the new arrangements for collecting it so perfected that wagons will go through every street regularly, just as the garbage The object of the new method s twofold; first, to relieve the Street Cleaning Department of an expense which Col. Waring says should not devolve upon it, that of carting away refuse other than garbage, ashes, and street sweepings; and secondly, to secure for the citr's benefit the value that is represented by such refuse, which now pays big returns to the Italian scow trimmers.

Col. Waring said yesterday to a SUN reporter that he could not yet go much into the detail of the proposed change, because some experiment would be necessary before the contractor would know exactly where he stood, but the general idea of the new method was well defined.

"Estimating the population of New York at 2,000,000," he said. "there must be at least 400,000 families here, according to the ordinary way of reckoning. It is computed that each family throws away in the course of a year not less than a dollar's worth of material of some sort. Now this all goes to the scow trimmers. Suppose a pair of shoes is thrown away by a family who won't use shabby things. shoes are sold to a cobbler among the poorer inhabitants and are fixed up and sold again for wear. Or older shoes are cut up and parts of the leather sold to the same cobblers who use them in repairs. Old rubber shoes now are melted over by the Mitchell process and made into new rubber shoes. Old tin cans are utilized and every one knows that old bottles are used over again. And these are only some of the things that find their way into the household refuse barrel which are of value. Hones are of much value and although they are properly garbage, an extra tip to the servant might enable the contractor to have them put into his barrel.

"The idea is that as soon as the contractor finds what there is in this work for him he shall pay the city, instead of our paying him. I am making a contract with him for three months only, and it is terminable at will in ten days. Realiy I am spending no money out of the ap-propriation on the experiment, for the contractor is to receive as his compensation the privilege which the Italians now have of sorting the rubbish. I hope the experiment will be a success, and will commend itself to the community. I was in doubt whether I had the right to make the contract, but have been informed by the Corporation Counsel that it is within the powers of the Commissioner to do so.

"The Corporation Counsel's opinion says:

"I think that under the general power vested in your lepartment you will be justified in entering m.o a outract such as that described, not involving the cleaning or aweeping of streets by contract nor the final disposition of material, but only the collection of what is substantially refuse from houses delivered directly to your contractor by the householder, and

The law makes it the duty of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning "to cause the streets to be cleaned and to be kept clean" section 704. Laws of 1894), so that when once refuse matter gets into the streets it is obligatory on the deLartment to take it out of the way, but it is a
violation of the law to throw such matter into
the street. The police power is responsible for
the observance of this prohibitive law, but the
police force has not succeeded in compelling its
observance. People will throw things into the
street, and once there the stuff has to be taken
away by the Street Cleaning Department.

"Some of the big offenders in this respect are
the business houses," and an officer of one of
the city departments yesterday. "It does not
seem to be known Ipopularly, but the officers
who have to look after such things know it,
that the stores in some very respectable parts
of the city sweep box shavings and trimmings
and odds and ends into the streets. The law
gives the Street Cleaning Commissioner the
right to make rules and regulations for tho
proper carrying out of the functions of his department, and when such regulations are made
it devolves upon the police power to entorce
compliance with their requirements. So I suppose Col. Waring can bring about some changes
in this respect if he desires to do so, and
he certainly appears to be a man of ideas,
In the matter of securing the separation of general household refuse from the garbage. Col.
Waring can easily accomplish his desires,
although he may meet some opposition from
housekeepers, for he can refuse to cart away
garbage with which is thrown in the other
refuse, and if the people do not separate the
matter so that the garbage can be taken away,
the Board of Health will in the natural order of
events get after them. Altogether the proposed
in the methods of the street Cleaning Department
became known through a circular letter that he
sent out a few days ago. It was sent to a number of me, but was not at once made public,
and because of this fact and a note at the botom of it referring to a patent of Col. Waring's,
the intent of the circular was misunderstood in
some carees, and the matter gave rise to some
vigorous criticism o gets into the streets it is obligatory on the department to take it out of the way, but it is a

Vigorous criticism of the Commissioner. The letter is as follows:

DETARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING.!

NEW YORK, March 19, 1895.

DEAR SHE YOU are invited to submit on Wednesday, the 27th at noon, an informal proposal to take charge of 800 tone, more or leas, of garbage per day, with a contract for ten years. The following conditions are resulted, and to purify to at least the purity of the adjacent waters all brind efficient, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Street Cleaning; and, in the manner, to winder odorless and harmless all products of the process used.

2. The process must be carried on on land accessible at all stages of the tide, to vessels drawing ten feet of water and william fifteen miles of the City Hall.

3. the process must be carried on on land accessible at all stages of the tide, to vessels drawing ten feet of water and whilsin fifteen miles of the City Hall.

4. the process must be carried, and will then become the property of the contractor, who will be required thus to disinfect it, to keep if entirely inoffen sive during storage and transportation, and to keep all entirely inoffen sive during storage dumps at all times in an inoffensive and wholesome condition, satisfactory to the Commissioner and to the board of Health.

4. The transportation of the garbage shall be condition manner acceptable to the Commissioner.



Indigestion, Jaundice. Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Headache, Nausea. Do not gripe or cause pain. Harmless. 25c. per box, All Druggists. Se Sure to

Billousness,

and at such intervals as he shall permit, from time to time.

A. The Street Cleaning Department will exert all its legal powers, the Board of Hearth concurring, to collect all the garbage produced in the city, and will deliver it at the dumps of the department.

C. All projousis must state the price per ton for which the entire output of galbage will be treated during the whole period of the contracts. No gradult of the state of the property of the contract of the state of the stat

royalty or other charge.

Men who saw the letter put their heads together to figure out just what the note at the end meant, and some who did not sufficiently regard the word informal in the first paragraph wondered how it was that proposals for city work could be asked for privately instead of advertised for in the public prints. Others went to see about the law on the subject, and found that the Consolidation are allowed the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to make contracts for only five years. Section 109 of the act, referring to "the disposition of sweepings, askes, garbage, &c.," says:

Said Commissioner shall have power to ener into

garbage, &c., says:

Said Commissioner shall have power to enter into contracts with responsible persons and particular for the final disposition, for pure ode not exceeding the years, of all or any part of the said sirved sweepings, sakes, or gartage, when collected, provided always that such contract shall be approved both as to terms and conditions by the fiscard of lettimate and Apportionment. All contracts shall be entered into a behalf of the city by the Commissioner with adoquate security. In the contracts with a security in the stay and the city by the commissioner with adoquate security in the stays of the city of the commissioner with adoquate security in the stays for proposals to perform the work in such form and manner and on such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

as he may prescribe.

It was learned that the matter had not come before the Board of Estimate and Appertionment, and speculation became more active. The unlearned, however, were left in doubt when it was found that section 705 of the laws of 1894 made some other provisions regarding the Street Cleaning Commissioner's power. The section says: the Street Clear The section says:

the Street Cleaning Commissioner's power. The section says:

The said Commissioner of Street Cleaning shall have power and it shall be his duty to purchase or hire from time to time for his use a such Commissioner at current prices such and so many horses, earts, steam tugs, seows, boats, vossels, macrines, tools, and other property as may be required for the economical and effectual performance of his aforesaid duty, or to contract for the construction of any such tugs, seows, loats, vosels, carts, machines, tools, or, other property, or for the sweeping of streets and the removal of street sweepings by machines, and also to contract for the cremation or burning of streets weepings, by machines, and also to contract for the cremation or burning of streets weepings, refuse, and karloge. All such hiring or purchase or contracts, however, exceeding \$1,000 in amount at snyone hiring or purchase shall be let bycontract to the lowest hidder therefor founded on scaled the action of the such proposal or tide. Provided that nothing nervin contained shall prevent said Commissioner, whenever it shall be necessay days or trip, and for successive days or trip, not without advertising or contract founded on scaled proposals or bids, at compensation by the day or trip, not without advertising or contract founded on scaled proposals or bids.

or trips may exceed said sum of \$1,000.

Comment then turned upon the note appended to the letter, and if was remarked that if an inventor had a patent process adopted for the disposition of garbage in New York he could allored to dispense with a royalty here because of the advertising he would get throughout the country. When Col. Warring was usked about the letter and its meaning he said it amounted to nothing, because all it asked for was informal proposals. "Nothing can come of the letter," he said in substance, "beyond a discussion of the subject, which may give some information on which to work. The city now derives nothing from its garbage. It is the desire to make the garbage yield whatever it will if a feasible plan be hit upon." About the note below the signature, Col. War-

yield whatever it will it a feasible plan be lift upon."

About the note below the skenature, Col. Waring said it meant merely that he had patented a process for the disposal of garbage, and that if any contractor desired to make use of that process in this city be could do so without having to pay for the privilege. The process, the Colonel said, was intended for use in London. A company desired to buy the right to control it in this country, and he had told the negotiators they might seil the right everywhere in the country except in this city. The patent was granted in the early part of this month.

The Aldermen's Committee on Street Cleaning reported to the Board vesterday a resolution reciting that truckmen and other owners of vehicles "have suffered muten injustice from the arbitrary manner in which their trucks and vehicles have been removed from carriageways, bulkheads, and wharves," and requesting the Legislature so to amend the existing law as to bermit truckmen and other owners of vehicles to keep their trucks and vehicles, when not in use, in the carriageway of streets, bulkheads, and piers, provided they keep clean the nortion of the girest under them and that the consent of the owners or lessees of the piers and bulkheads shall lowe been first obtained. The resolution was amended to extend this privilege only to chizeus of New York, thus shutting our Broaklyn and bersey truckmen. In that form it amounted prachably to an endorsement of senior sellivan's bill on the same lines introduced at Albany on Motaday. Aldermen Olcott and Hall pieces the resolution on the ground that it would pernou truckmen to fill the entire street with vehicles and block traffic entirely, and, after a motion to lay it on the table had been lost, it was referred the Kreet Cleaning Department are exercised over a letter which Col. Warning recently wrote to the head effers, E. B. Grant, asking him to resign his \$1.500 piace. Mr. Grant was charged with incompetency and with faving made fity-eight mistakes in making up the pay

charge, or at least of which you are the head, strike me as being utterly disreputable, untidy, strike me as being interly disreputable, untidy, and undisciplined."

Mr. Grant denies that he made a single mistake in the juny roll, and his explaination to the footnessioner was apparently satisfactory, for the request for his resignation was withir awn. Col. Waring would not discuss the hadrer year too was a personal and confidential one and that no part of it should have been made public, as the matter had been adjusted. He sont Mr. Grant word that he was at their to give out the entire letter if he saw it, but that if he did so it would not be with the Commissioner's approval. Mr. Grant refused to say anything about the matter.

LARKINS USED TO BE A PUGILIST, But the Detective Had to Use His Billy in

Besting This German. Detective James F. Larkins of Jersey City the was a champion light-weight pugilist before he became a detective, had a lively tussle wart German. Schultz lives in Brooklyn and Mrs. Schultz and three of their five children live at 66 Jordan avenue, Jersey City. One of the children, a girl, attends the annex to School No. 12, at Tuers avenue and Broome street Schultz went to the school Monday afternoon for the purpose of taking forcible possession of his daughter when the classes were dismissed. Somebody who recognized him tratified Mes

his daughter when the classes were dismissed. Somebody who recognized him notified Mrs. Schultz, and she hastened to the school. At her request the teacher detained the girl in the building while Mrs. Schultz hastened to the Foye place police station.

Some time ago she got a warrant for the press of her husband on a charge of neuronoment, and beter tive Lorkins and it. The detective accompanied her to the school. When he placed Schultz under arrest the tierman showed light. He placed the detective up bodily and fling him against a fence. Larkins gathered himself together, and, taking out his bills, advanced on the enemy. Larking clubbed Schultz on the head and dedged away before Schultz could touch him. This operation was repeated several times, and then Schultz, whose head was taken to the police station and locked up. Mrs. Schultz and her daughter had gone home.

Police Justice Douglas decided vesterday morning that he had no jurisdiction in the abandonment case, as Mrs. Schultz had not arquired a legal residence in Jersey tits. He advised the couple to seitle their differences and live together for the sake of their children, if nothing else. They left the court room together.

Not Responsible for the Collapse of the btund.

A suit arising out of the collapse of the grand | ESTB9 stand at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, on Thanks-giving Day, 1890, during the foutball game between Yale and Harvard, was dismissed by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover \$5,050 damages for injuries sustained by Edwin Van Antwerp, who was one of the spectators at the Antwerp, who was one of the riccitators at the game, and the defendants were Edward F. Linton, George W. Channey, and John Wailace, directors of the Brooklyn Players' Learne Club, in the collapse of the stand van Antwerp's letter was fractured and he was saverely bruised. The defendant's counsel moves to dismirst the complaint, upon the ground that it was not shown that the persons and had anything to do with the leasing of the grounds, and Judge Andrews granted the motion. The stand which collapsed was brought to Brooklyn from the Philadelphia baseball grounds.

The Lotos Club's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, The Lotos Club will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation on Saturday by a dinner at which men distinguished in the fields of literature, journalism, painting, aculpture, music, the drama, law, and medicine will be present. A souvenir menu illustrated with portraits of some of the notable persons who have been guests and members of the club, has been prepared by John Elderkin.

Wash Dress Fabrics.

A variety of French Organdies, Batiste. Swiss, Crepons,

Percales and Piqués, and an extensive selection of Scotch Ginghams, Madras,

Cheviots, Galateas, Fancy Vestings, including a quantity of novel

Linen Dress Goods and Irish Dimities.

Cotton materials.

Lord & Taylor,

THE DUTAL DIFORCE CASE.

Mrs. Daval's Charges of Ill Treatment Corroborated by Witnesses,

The Dava! divorce case came up before Vicehancellor Green in the Chancery Chambers in Newark yesterday. Celine M. Duval sues her husband, Charles L. Duval, for divorce on the score of crueity. They were married in this city in 1877 by Mayor Smith Ely, and subsequently lived in a house which Duval purchased at the Highlands of the Navesink, in Monmouth county, N. J., and at the Hotel Normandie, in this city.

In her bill Mrs. Duval recites that her husband developed a violent and vicious temper soon after their marriage, and that he treated her brutally. She says that, in January 1809 he broke an umbrella over her back, and then got a shotgun and threatened to shoot her. On another occasion he put a rope around her neck and said:

"You are insane and I will get rid of you. I have you in my net now, and you will not get

have you in my net now, and you will not get out of it."

Again in 1892, she asserts, he tried to choke her at the Hotel Normandie.

The defendant makes a general devial of all the allegations, and says that his wife often beat him. He further says that she is subject to delusions, which cause her to believe that she has been liltreated. Furthermore, he denies that he is in receipt of a large income, as his wife asserts, and says that his health has been impaired by his wife's treatment of him.

Mrs. Amanda Limbing, a former sevenut of the Duvals, testified yesterlay that she had several times seen Mrs. Duval hadly bruised as the result of treatment at the hands of her husband. Once Mrs. Duval had a black eye and was otherwise hurts so that she had to remain in bed for several days.

Once Mrs. Daval had a black eye and was otherwise hurt so that she had to remain in bed for several days.

A daughter-in-haw of Mrs. Liming testified that while at the house she heard fluval call his wife vile names and make serious allegations against her. The young woman broke down and cried under the vigorous cross-examination by fluval's counse. Charles II. Ivins, County Procucuror of Monmouth.

Mrs. Marcella Lewis, a neighbor, testified that Mrs. Duval came to her house and stayed several nights because of alleged ill treatment by her husband. Mr. Duval sent her a note warning her hot to harbor Mrs. Duval. He had detectives watching his wife and threatened to lock her up. She saw a lot of indecent writings with such upon a mirror in the Duvals house reflecting upon the character of Mrs. Duval. Host Jehner testified that she saw the assault with the umbrells, and that, after striking his wife, Duval calling testified that she saw the assault with the umbrells, and that, after striking his wife. Duval calling the striked that she saw the assault with the umbrells, and that, after striking his wife. Duval called her an infernal heast, and, petting a revolver, threatened to shoot her. The umbrella was in evidence. The case was continued.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Attachment Against the Adirondack Water

The Adirondack Water Power and Paper Company, whose office is at 99 Nassau street, with mills at Malone and Chasm Falls, has been attached for \$25,000 at Malone by the Fidelity Paper Company of this city. The proceeding, it is said, is a friendly one. C. Cooper Clark is President of both companies and they have their offices together here. Mr. Clark has gone to the mills. It is stated here that the mills are running and that there are plenty of orders on hand. by succeeded the Adirondack Puln and Paper Company in September, 1892, and has a capital stock of \$125,000. The property at Malone is said to have cost \$60,000.

in the trade it is said the company has had In the trade it is said the company has had hard back at the mills for four or five months on account of insufficient water supply, the result of the Lard winter. The mills were not able to start up until recently, orders could not be filled, and expenses run on. The attachment, it is said, was put on the property to protect the interests of both companies and creditors, as the Adirendack Water Power and Paper Company, being a New Jersey corporation, is liable to attachment at any time. The liabilities outside of the amount due the Fidelity Paper Company are estimated at about Paper Company are estimated at abou

820,000.
The Franklin Brass and Bronze Company,
The Franklin Brass and Bronze Company,
Whose office is at 111 Chambers street, with a
factory at Derby, Comp. has been put in the
hands of a receiver on the application of the
Ousatonin Water Company, one of the creditors.
E. Deforest Shelton has been appointed receiver of the property in this State and Edwin
A. S. Lewis for New Jersey, as the company is a
New Jersey conyoration. The Habilities are
\$21,000, of which \$14,837 are on notes.
John M. Jones, painter, of 337 West Ninereenth street made an assignment resterday to
Thomas Walton.
Charles D. Browne, President of the Browne Charles C. Browne, President of the Browne Diamond Cutting Company at 25 Gold Street, made an individual assignment yesterday in Brooklyn to David Kanser, without preference,

CODDINGTON PROPERTY SOLD.

Two Houses and Lots Near the Botel Brunswick Brought \$380,000.

R. V. Harnett & Co. rold at auction yesterday it an executors' sale of the Coddington estate the property at 238 Fifth avenue and at 13 West Twenty-seventh street. The price brought was \$380,500, and the purchaser was C. C. Goodwin, one of the heirs of the retate. The property consists of a five-story building on Fifth avenue, 28.7x125 feet, occupied by the Fifth Avenue Auction Company and A. D. Portor's Sons, and a Anction Company and A. B. Porter's Sons, and a five-story brick building on Tweaty-seventh street, Taxiosi, occupied by Harris & Nixon, deniers in sandiery and harness.

The lot of Twenty-seventh street forms an "L" to the one on Fifth avenue. Mr. Goodwin bought the property as an investment, and instead the property as an investment, and instead the property as an investment, and insteading to reliable. The tenants hold inseed to run several years yet. Jonatham Coddington, Mr. Goodwin's grandfather, bought the property and a lot in Twenty-eighth street, corresponding to the one on Twenty-eighth street, in 1854 for \$10,000.

WEST 11TH ST.



NEW PATTERNS.

OUR OLD STOCK OF LAST PALL BEING SO CLEAN-LY SOLD OUT, LEFT US WITH BARE WAREROOMS. WHICH HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY DEPLENISHED WITH THE PINEST AND MOST STYLISH GOODS OUR ORDERS WENT TO IDLE MILLS, AND THE

PRODUCTION HAS BEEN WITHOUT A PLAN, AT THE LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED. PURNITURE CARPETS.

CASH OR CREDIT. COWPERTHWAIT & CO. 104, 106, AND 104 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR STH AV. BROOKLYN STORES; PLATEUM AV., NEAR PELTON ST.

PARADE OF THE BIG SHOW. DO YOU KNOW

WEATHER PERMITTING, IT WILL TAKE PLACE TO-NIGHT.

Under the Play of Brilliant Lights Hondreds of Wild Antmais, Etephants, Charlots, and Riders Will Give a Forctaste of What Will Be Seen When the

Great Circus Throws Open Its Doors. Barnum & Bailey's very big show will let people know that the circus season has arrived by giving its usual street parade to-night if the weather permits and it will have to rain pretty hard to keep it indoors. The procession this year will be larger and more picturesque than

ever before, as is to be expected. It will include more than a hundred cages of wild animals and twenty-four elephants. elephants have in former street prades occa-sionally varied the line of march because it suited them to do so. There will also be in the procession 400 horses, 200 performers, seven open dons of wild animals with a male or a female trainer in each, two droves of camels, and forty

All of the crowned heads of the world will be represented in coaches of state surrounded by their excerts, and there will be in line allegorieal floats illustrating nursery rhymes, and near other things to please the small boy. All will be illuminated by electric or calcium lights. The arrangement of the procession will be as follows:

arrangement of the procession will be as follows:

Military Rand.

Gentlemen Fox Humbers and Cavaliers.
Lady beformers and side-and the experts.

Hand Charlot, Brawn by Tou Flores.
Glein Ben of Five Tigers and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Four Lious and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Six Handlers and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Four Bears and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Four Bears and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Four Bears and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Six Wolves and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Six Wolves and Trainer.
Glein Ben of Six Wolves and Trainer.
There Four Bears and Trainer.
Band Charlot Euterpe, Brawn by Ten Horses.
Three Trains of Roman Standing Bravers.
Three Trains of Roman Standing Bravers.
Three Trains of Roman Standing Bravers.
Two Elephania with Howakis and Grienfal Reauties.
Graves of The Welle Performing Elephania.
Dromelaries with Askatic Riders.
Dragon Charlot with Harmessed Camels.
Charlot of India, Leawn by Ten Horses.
Little Red Riding Hows.
Mother Gensel Steam Callings.
Representations of the Crowner Heads of the World.
The parade will start from the Madison Square.

Representations of the Crowned Bends of the World,
The parade will start from the Madison Square
Garden about 7 o'clock and pass through Medison avenue to Twenty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to Fifty-soventh street, to Fifth
avenue, to Fifty-ninth street, to Eighth avenue,
to Forty-second atreet, to Broadway, to Seventeenth street, to Fourth avenue, to the Bowery,
to Grand street, to Centre street, to Canal street,
to Hudson street, to Eighth avenue, to Twentysixth street, and thence across to the Garden.
The first performance will be given at the
Garden on Thursday afternoon.

DR. SEABURY PROVIDED FOR.

Trinity Releases Nearly \$25,000 of Interest Money to Build a House for Him.

It became known yesterday that Trinity Church, through a recent action of its vestry, has decided to remit the interest of the mortgage which it held on the property of the Church of the Annunciation, on West Fourteenth street. The church was sold under foreclosure proceedings last month. The amount of this interest, nearly \$25,000, is to be devoted to the erection of a dwelling house on the grounds of the General Theological Seminary for the use of the Roy. Dr. William J. Scabury, the rector of the church, during his lifetime. This condition has been accepted by the vestry of the Church of the Annunciation and by the authorities of the General Theological Seminary, and plans for the new building in Chelsea square will be prepared as soon as possible.
"The church was originally built in 1847 by a

few friends of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Sea-

The church was originally built in 1847 by a few friends of the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury, the father of the present rector, in order to provide him with a congregation. From the books of the different banks. He was also told, as the extending it was not a success from a financial point of view. The pew rents never paid the senses, and it was only kept up by annual contributions from Dr. Seabury's friends. His son, the present rector, in a chivalrous spirit, undertook the charge, and, as it was impossible to keep up a congregation who were willing to trun it over to him. He pews, he induced the vestry to truth the pews, he induced the vestry to the chiral banks. The pear of the life to it, sruggling to support himself on a comparatively small salary, and most of the time without an assistant. But for the fact that he held the chair of ecclesiastical polity and law in the General Theological Seminary, which the were only two courses open to them, either to consolidate with one of the neighbories in the General Theological Seminary, which the left for some good charch purpose. The plan of consolidation with another church falled.

On Feb. 26 the church was sold for \$122,400.
The liabilities were: The first mortgage, of \$24,183, with the understanding that the money is to be used for the exception of a dwelling on the seminary from the sale of the church, the cerporation of Trinity Church has sarread to accept the principal of their mortgage, viz. \$25,000, releasing the accured to the General Theological Seminary, or thin a sum amounting to nearly \$50,000. Since the sale of the church, the cerporation of Trinity Church has sarread to accept the principal of their mortgage, viz. \$25,000, releasing the accured to the General Theological Seminary, or the plant of the control of the rection of a dwelling on the seminary from the sale of the church was sold for \$122,400.
The liabilities were of foreeleasing the accuration of the property \$50,000, releasing the property \$120,000 the characteristic plant of the proper bury, the father of the present rector, in order

THE FIRE AT RAYMOND'S

To Be the Subject of an Inquiry by the Fire Marshal To-day.

An investigation will be held at the office of Fire Marshal Mitchell this morning regarding a fire that began from no apparent cause at 5:20 o'clock on Monday morning at 136 Third ave. nue, in the restaurant of Ralph Raymond, who lives at 203 East Seventeenth street.

The fire started in Mr. Raymond's private offire, between his kitchen and dining room, face, between his kitchen and dining room, alout two hours after the proprietor says he left, leaving the premises in charge of three employees. It did about \$1,300 damage.

Deputy Marshal Wilson began an investigation at once, and visited Mr. Raymond at his home. Mr. Raymond was in led, and professed to be too ill to undergo the excitengant of an inquisition. Not long afterward helearned that Raymond was around attending to his business.

Mr. Mitchell has issued a subpensa for the appearance of Mr. Raymond before him at 0.30 o clock this morning.

Mr. Raymond has had several fires. In 1893 he had a fire in this same restaurant, and in 1888, at 172 Third avenue, he was burned out. He was insured in his present place for \$10,000. Mr. Raymond says he has expended \$22,000 in improvements upon his restaurant.

improvements upon his restaurant.

From the Divorce Courts.

Lucy Smiles has obtained from Judge McAdam an order requiring her husband, Frank F. Smiles, to show cause next Thursday why he should not pay her alimony and a counsel fee in an action she has brought against him for an absolute divorce. She charges him with intimacy with Anita Costello of the Della Fox opera company. He is stage manager in

opera company. He is stage manager in the Richard Man-field company. It is averred that Miss Costello did not know he was married. When she learned it she told Annie Cummings, a friend of Mrs. Smiles, of the conduct of Smiles with the view of letting Mrs. Smiles know. The divorce suit followed.

Mary E. Leavitt has obtained an absolute divorce from Josinia Leavitt, a merchant, dudge McAdam confirming the report of Michael Jacobs, referee. It was shown that the defendant has been living at different places with a woman who passed as Hanche Leavitt. Strah Halstel has obtained an order from Judge Giegerich of the Court of Common Pleas directing Charles S. Halsted, who recently got an absolute divorce from her, to pay her a counsel fee of \$500 and to deposit \$2,000 in court to pay the expenses of printing the case on appeal.

A Williamsburgh ex-Policeman's Fun. Justice Watson, in the Ewen Street Police

Court, Williamsburgh, yesterday remanded ex-Policeman Richard Kelly of 124 Clay street for threatening to kill his brother Patrick and for demolishing more than \$200 worth of furniture Kelly was dismissed from the force several

Kelly was dismissed from the force several months ago after throwing his shield at Police Captain Rhodes of the Greenpoint avenue station. Its became dissipated and pawhed the clothes of his brother and morter to obtain money for liquor. Last Saturday he nawned a suit of Patrick's and wonton a spree. When he returned home on Sunday night he learned that his brother was going to have him arrested. He armed himself with an age and went to Patrick's soom. Patrick was out, and after demolishing everything in the room Richard went into the parior and wrecked it.

WHAT IT IS?

You feel strangely depressed weak, perhaps have no appetite. and with peculiar pains throughout your body. Perhaps some one will tell you you have the grip. Perhaps you have, but the chances are you are suffering from a derangement of the greatest organs in the body. Do you know this great truth? Much that is called grip is simply a derangement of the kidneys, and no man or woman ever had the grip whose kidneys were in perfect order. These great organs of the body throw off the poisons of the body. When they are out of order they cannot do this, and the result is the paisons go into the blood and cause rheumatism, influenza and often phenmonia. These are truths which all physicians admit, and it is admitted universally that there is but one remedy known to the world for deranged kidneys, and that is Warner's Safe Cure. You can't ationd to neglect these truths nor these suggestions.

KENNY GETS HIS \$10,000 BACK. He Claimed to Have Assigned It While Under the Influence of Brink.

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court on Monday, Justice George L. Ingraham presiding, the case of Thomas Kenny, plaintiff, against Catharine Monahan, an infant, and the Emigrant Industrial Savines Book, the Seamen's Bank for Savings, the Bank for Savings of New York City, the New York Savings Bank, the Citizens' Savings Bank, and the Greenwich Savings Bank, defendants, was begun and con-cluded. It was an action brought by Thomas Kenny to recover possession of something over \$10,000, which previous to Jan. 18, 1894, was deposited to his credit in the banks mentioned. The banks were innocent parties to the suit, and they were named as defendants simply to satisfy

he requirements of the law. the requirements of the law.

Thomas Kenny had two brothers, William and John. About twenty-five years ago. William opened a restaurant at 258 West Twenty-third street, which he conducted until he died, ten years ago. He left an estate worth about \$50,000. The business he left to his brothers, who conducted it until Feb. 1.1801, when the capartnership was dissolved by mutual consent. Thomas Kenny lived with his coust, Bridget Mountan, in the Crow Hill district of Brooklyr, On Jan. 118, 1894, according to his own testlemony, he was very drunk, and the liquer he drank was supplied, he alleges, by Mrs. Monahan.

mony, he was very drunk, and the liquor he drank was supplied, he alleges, by Mrs. Monahan.

Some time during the day he had a recollection of hearing it suggested that he ought to be somewhere to be treated for alcoholism. He thought the suggestion a good one. Then he remembered signing something, just what, he says, he couldn't tell. The next thirg he had a definite remembrance of was waking up the next morning in St. Mary's Hospital.

He remained in the hospital about three weeks. At the end of that time he returned to his cousin's home, and he hasn't drank anything since. After a time he wanted some money, and then he found out that, before he went to the hospital, he had assigned his book accounts to Mrs. Monahan's daughter, Catharine, and she, or some one for her, had caused all the accounts to be transferred to her on the books of the different banks. He was also told, so he testified, by Mrs. Monahan that she proposed to keep the money for her daughter.

Mrs. Monahan testified that Kenny made a gift to her daughter of the money of his own free will, and that he did so because he was affraid his brother John's would sattach the accounts for a debt which Thomas wowed to him. Her lawyer stated that if Thomas wanted his money the Monahans were willing to turn it over to him.

but had a longing for life and freedom. He was discharged.

BURION ARRESTED FOR LARCENT. Brouwer & McGows, Bankers, Say He

Stole \$15,000 from Them George D. Burton, who was arrested a week ago in Boston on the request of Superintendent Byrnes, was taken to the Court of General Sessions yesterday and released in \$3,000 ball. He was arrested at the instance of Brouwer & Mo-Gown, bankers, of 2 Wall street, who charge Gown, bankers, of 2 Wall street, who charge him with grand larceny. On Dec. 14, the firm allege. Burton, on the representation that he was President of the "George D. Burton Electric Heating and Forging Company," secured from them promissory notes amounting to \$15,000. He was to pay \$1,500 for the use of the notes, and made the first payment with a check for \$500 on the Market National Bank of Boston. He negotiated the notes, but when the check was presented it was returned with the news that he had no account there.

The Detained Diamond Cutters,

The examination of Franz von Reeth, the well-to-do diamond cutter who protested against being sent back to Belgium with twelve of his fellow craftsmen who arrived on the Westernland, was finished yesterday. Von Reeth, wild made affidavit that he was worth more than \$100,000, and that he had come bere to start a dimnond cutting shop in Cincinnati, employed two lawyers to enduct his case, decision in which will be rendered to-day. You Reeth was released in charge of his lawyers.

The White Mar line will furnish bonds for the shity-one diamond cutters who came here on the Majestic and were detained as patters, chiefly because there wasn't evidence enough to show that they were contract laborers. They are not paniers. The White Starling guarantees that none of them will become a public charge within a year.

A New Twist in the Potnam-Potter Fond, Anthony Comstock yesterday took a hand a the quarrel between the Rev. D. C. Potter, partor of the Baptist Tabernacle, and the Rev. J. W. Putnam, pastor of the Trinity Hale of Church, which quarrel has been kept up sin . Church, which quarrel has been kept up sin Mr. Putnam was ousted from his place as Potter's assistant about two vears age. At instance of Comstock Thomas H. Shaw, our sist of Mr. Putnam's church was arrested in a charge of circulating improper literature. This aliested improper literature consists in pampinet reliastion the charges of immoral which Mr. Putnam made against Dr. Potter at the beginning of the quarrel. Shaw was a raigned in the Tombs Police Court sessed and was held in \$500 ball for examination of morrow. He had a fit while in court.



"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.